THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 14 NOVEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9448.

FOR LONDON, the Ship *Asia*, of 550 Tons, *F. J. Stead, R. N.* Commander, will sail for that port about the middle of next month, and has good accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Captain *Stead*, at the office of Messrs. *Forbes, and Co.*—Bombay, 14th November, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine new Ship *Calcutta*, 706 Tons register, only 18 months old and sails remarkably fast has good accommodations for passengers having Poop Cabins, carries a surgeon, and will have early despatch.—Apply to Captain *Brown*, on board or at the office of *Gisborne, Menzies, and Co.*—Rampart Row, 14th Nov. 1837.

FREIGHT TO LINTIN.—The New Schooner "*Pearl*" J. S. BOULTON Commander, will have immediate dispatch, for freight of Opium only, apply to *Cursetjee Cawasjee, Esq.* at his office, Dady's Buildings.—Bombay, November 15th 1837.

SHOTTON AND CO'S. ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of 2½ ₱ Cent. will be paid at the Office of the Executive Trustee, on and after the 25th Instant.—November, 10th 1837.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

EQUITY,

Between VUSSONJEE NANJEE..... } *Complainant.*

vs.

SOONDERJEE VIRJEE, BHIMJEE CULLIANJEE KHOOSHALL CULLIANJEE and RAMJEE MADOW..... } *Defendants*

WHEREAS by an order of the said Supreme Court made in the above *Henry Fawcett, Thomas Wingate* and *Robert Wigram Crawford* of Bombay having been appointed Receiver and get in the outstanding and owing to the Partnership *Nanjee Seskera, Bhimjee Dewjee, Dewjee Nanjee*,—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the said Firms or to any of them are hereby required forthwith to account with and pay into the office of *Messrs. Remington and Company of Bombay* the amount of their respective Debts in default of which Proceedings will be taken to recover the same.—Dated this 13th day of November, 1837.

H. W. MORRIS,—*Compts. Solicitor.*

શ્રી·સુમળજ·ની·જુદી·ફ્રેટરની·ખુપરીમ ફ્રોરટમો

જાહેરાત

વશનજી·નાનજી·····ફરીઆદી·ફરનાર

ખુનદરજી·વીરજી·તથા·ત્રીમજી·ફલીઆંનજી·તથા·ખુશાલ·ફલીઆંનજી·તથા·રાંમજી·આકધવ·····જવાબ·દેનારાઓ

ખુપરીમ·ફ્રોરટનાં·એફ·ફુકમનામાંથી·ઉપર·ફકેલા·ફજીઆમો·ફેનરી·ફાશેટ·તથા·ઠામશ·વીનગેત·ફેનડરશન·તથા·રાબરટ·વીગરાંમ·ફરાપરડ·જાશકુએરોને (રીશીવર) એટલે·વધુલ·ફરનારા·મુફરર·ત્રીધાછે·તેફો એ·નાંનજી·શેશફરંત·તથા·ત્રીમજી·દેવજી·તથા·દેવજી·નાંનજી·એ·તરફેણ·પેફેડીઓની ઉપરાંણી·વધુલ·ફરવી—ખબર·ફીઆંથી·આપીએચજે·શરવે·લોફો·જેફોજ·ઉપર·ફકેલી·પેફેડીઓ·અથવા·તેમોથી·ફરએફ·પેફેડીને·દેવા·ફોઈ·તેફોએ·ફવેથી·પોતાનુ·દેવુ·ફશાળ·ફરીને·શ્રી·સુમળજવાલી·ત્રીજીઅરશ·રીમીગટંન·તથા·ફુમપનીની·આરીશમો·પગાર·ફરવુ·ફદાચ·નફી·પગાર·ફરશે·તો·તેફો·ઉપર·ઉપરાંણી·વધુલ·ફરવા·શાકુ·ધારાની·ફરીઆદીઓ·થશે—

તારીખ ૧૩ મી·નવેમબર ૧૮૩૭ ❀

ફેચ—ડબલીકુ·મારીશ

ફરીઆદી·ફરનારનો·વફીલ·

FOR SALE.—An Imperial Iron Printing Press, complete, and almost new. Inventors and Makers J. COPE AND THERWIN, London. *Price Rupees* 500 *ready money.* The Press to be removed at the expense and under the care of the Purchaser. Apply to MR. JAMES HUTCHINSON, Mission Press, Surat.—Surat, 7th November, 1837.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, will be published the first week in January next The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES. —Courier Office, 14th November, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *Joze Vas D'Azedo* late of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant, deceased may be granted to *Salvador Vas D'Azedo* the Executor named in the said Testators will all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 13th day of November, 1837.

PATCH,—*Proctor.*

SUPREMA CORTE.—Tendo-se recorrido á Suprema Corte de Judicatura em Bombay para que a verificaçam do Testamento de *Joze Vas d'Azedo*, morador que foi de Bombay, hoje defunto, se conceda a *Salvador Vas d'Azedo*, o Testamenteiro nomeado no dito Testamento, todas as pessoas a quem pertença o conhecimento d'isso, sam informados do mesmo pelo presente Suprema Corte.—13 de Novembro, 1837.

PATCH,—*Procurador.*

WOOLER AND CO. have just received per *per Lady Feversham*, a few Guns, with Rifle and Fowling Barrells &c. &c., made under the direction of their Mr. J. H. WOOLER, while in England—to which they beg to invite the inspection of Sportsmen,—14th November, 1837.

WOOLER AND CO., have to LET, a spacious, dry and airy Godown, under their Office in Dady's Buildings opposite Ruttonjee Cursetjee's Shop, with a staircase inside leading to a large room above it,—to be let together only,—Bombay, 14th November, 1837.

THE CONSERVATIVE.

THIS NEWSPAPER is circulated Post Free Every Tuesday and Friday to every part of the British Territories in India at a Subscription paid in advance of Rupee 48 by the Year or for any fractional part of the Year at the same rate. This will also cover the Postage of Extraordinaries.—To those who prefer paying their own Postage, the Subscription will be, as heretofore, 10 Rupees per Quarter, or if paid in advance 35 Rupees per Annum.

Letters or Orders to be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT of "*The Conservative*," Madras,

Madras, 17th October, 1837.

HOUSE TO LET AT THE NEILGHERRY HILLS.

TO BE LET.—Ready furnished, a comfortable, substantially built House, beautifully situated at Khottagerry on the Neilgherry Hills. The House has a Bungalow attached to it, together with Stables, Cow House, and several out Houses.

Rent moderate, apply to MESSRS. SKINNER, AND CO.

Dady's Building, 14th November, 1837.

NOTICE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

FROM CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND CEYLON, TO ENGLAND.

THE Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund are desirous of ascertaining the degree of support which may eventually be obtained throughout India to a well organized, properly estimated, Plan for establishing the above communication, in the even of the result of the inquiry in progress in June last, before a select Committee of the House of Commons, not leading to the Establishment of the desired Communication direct to the three Presidencies.

It is estimated at home that a capital would be required of £3,50,000, and the present object is merely to ascertain what portion of that Capital might be calculated upon, as likely to be forthcoming from India, on such a well organized and properly estimated plan being promulgated. It is proposed that the Capital be divided into 7,000 shares of £50 or Co's. Rupees 500 each, to be payable 100 Rs. per Quarter till the whole is paid; that a Charter be obtained exempting all from liability beyond their share, and an act authorizing all who by the Indian acts are prevented from trading to become parties to this scheme.

As the immediate object is solely to ascertain the degree of support whicha scheme based on sure Grounds would receive in India, it is scarcely necessary to enter into any present detail to show that such a scheme can be made to pay; especially as parties notifying their willingness to take shares will not in the most distant degre become pleadged so to do, if the Scheme should be matured and promulgated; although their so doing will entitle them to priority of claim to shares if it should when promulgated become popular.

It may not however be irrelevant to state that Dr. Lardner, than whom no better authority canbe given, considers that a well arranged Steam Communication between England and all the Ports of India would realize from passengers alone £196,000 per annum. However, as before said, no party will be bound by any present expressed intention of taking shares, though priority of claim will be conferred thereby; and it being of essential consequence that the Committee should be enabled as early as possible to communicate to parties at home the degree of support which such a scheme would be likely to receive in India, they will feel much obliged by intimation being made to their Secretary by Individuals quoting the number of shares they might be disposed to take.

Parties now precluded by law from trading may of course, with reference to the condition referred to in their case, in like manner communicate their conditional desire.

As the time of departure would be arranged so as to form an intermediate despatch from India between the departure of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer from Bombay, it is not unlikely that a small Steamer may be established between Bombay and Socotra; thus not only affording additional means to that presidency of passage, but completing a regular mail every fortnight between India and England. Every part of India will then be equally interested in the communication, and it may fairly claim support from all.

Parties at Madras, desirous of putting their names down conditionally as above, are requested to communicate their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq. the agent to the Committee

The Committee, having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by communications from Parties at that Presidency being made to their Secretary, or to any House of Agency in Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, C. B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary.*

Town Hall, the 2nd Sept., 1837.

The following Conditional Shares have been subscribed with reference to the above notice:—

Names	*No. of Shares*	*Names.*	*No. of Shares.*
Last Advertised.. 1,811		J. N. Collins,.....	1
W. M. Dirom, Rajshye,	1	H. M. Smith.....	1
W. M. Kerry, Nauthpore.....	2	Charles Jones,..... ..	2
Lieut. H. Foquett, 56th Regt, N. I.....	1	Muddoosooden Chatterjee,.....	1
Capt. Meadows Taylor, Ellichpore.....	2	Capt. M. Smith, 23d Regt. N. I., Saugor..	2
M. McLeod, Burdwan,	2	C. Lindsay,.....	10
Walter Ewer,.....	5	Brigr. Fast .... (Delhi Gazette, Oct. 81)	10
Wm. Brackwen,..... ..	2	Col. Wheeler,..	2
J. Bartlett,.....	1	Capt. Graham,..	1
David C. Low,.....	1	Maj. P L. Pew, Delhi,	10
C. Guezenec, junior,....	1	Chas. Hollings, ditto,	4
Groodass Mookerjee,..	1	J. Young,.....	1
Chundy Mookerjee,....	1	A. H. Sim,.....	1
William Jaffray,.....	1	Ramanauth Tagore,....	1
Lewis Balfour,..... ..	1	J. W. Alexander,.....	2
M. Schlatter,.....	1	David Hare,.....	2
Muddon Mohun Addy,	1	A. R. Jackson,..... ..	5
Bodon Chund Roy,....	1	D. Stewart,.....	2
Harry Mohun Roy....	1	A. Garden,.....	1
Alexander Gardyne,....	2	J. C. C. Sutherland,....	1
James Ogilvie,.....	2	Fred. J, Halliday,.....	1
Boleram Bose,..... ..	2	C. R. Martin, Houghly	1
Kissen Mohun Sing....	2	E. A. Samuels, Chinsurah.....	1
Samuel Smith,..... ..	2	T. A. Wise, M. D., Do.	1
John Rennie,.....	3	Capt. William Bockett,	
W. H. Owen,.....	2	9th Regt. N. I.....	1
T. James,.....	2	Hurrochunder Duss,..	1
James C. Thompson,..	1	Culnojee Maneekchond,	2
Major Robert Becher,..	1	Robert Watson,.....	5
C. H. Salter,.....	1		

Number 478 Total, 1,929

Books for Snbscriptions are now with each Member of the Committee, and with the Gentlemen and at the Places following:—

Bruce, Shand and Co. Trade Rooms.
Rustomjee Cowasjee, Esq. Army Agency Reading
M>M. Manuk, Esq. Rooms.
Exchange Rooms. Calcutta Library.
Bengal Club.

Books will be sent, with thanks, to any Firm or Gentlemen whether in Calcutta or elsewhere, who may be disposed to further the object of the Subscription.

CHAS. B. GREENLAW, *Secy. Com.* N. B. S. F.

October 21, 1837.

MADRAS SUBSCRIPTION.

The following Conditional Shares have been subscribed at Madras.

Names.	*No. of Shares.*	*Names.*	*No. of Shares.*
Binny and Co..	20	Mr. J. P. Cropley.....	3
Line and Co.....	20	Mr. J. F. McKennie....	1
J. Barrow and Co.....	20	Captain J. J. Underwood,.....	2
James Ouchhterlony..	5	Lieut. A. DeButts.....	2
J. C. Morris, Esq.....	2	Mr. R. Taylor.....	2
A. J. Macleane, Esq..	2	Messrs. Hunter and Co.	1
Captain T. Bond	1	C. Terosawmy Naick...	1
Hon. J. Sullivan..	4	Lieut.-Col. A. Tulloch..	2
Chucapah Chitty.... ..	1	W. Liddell, Esq.....	2
Sam and Co.....	4		
E. E. Elliott, Esq.....	1		

Numbers 24. Shares 96

(A true copy)

J. BARROW, *Agent to the* N. B. S. F. C.

Madras, 9th Ociober, 1837.

(A true copy.)

CHAS. B. GREENLAW,—*Secy.* Com. N. B. S. F.

Calcutta, October 23d, 1837

NOTICE—The Property belonging to the late *Isabella de Silva*, situated at Girgaum and Parail comprising Batty fields, Cocoanut Oarts and House, it is hereby notified that no person or persons can purchase or mortgage the same without the signatures of the four persons herein named *Manoel de Monte, C. F. de Silva, A. C. de Monte* and *J. M. de Monte* otherwise such persons will be answerable at Law.

J. DE MONTE.

Bombay, 14th November, 1837.

ON SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs Remington and Co.* Todd and Bosanquet's Sherry per *Walmer Castle* @ ~~Rs~~ 22 ₱ Doz.

Do. Port Wine in Quarts..	"	20	" "
Do.....Pints.....	"	12	" "
Phelan's Claret.....	"	24	" "

Also a small quantity of the following:—

Very Superior Hock.. ..~~Rs~~	35	₱ Doz.	
Curacoa in Pints..... ..	"	20	" "
Hermitage.....	"	20	" "
Brandy.....	"	20	" "

Bombay, 14th November, 1837.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes, and Co.* a few Hhds. of superior Sherry from Messrs. *Duff and Legh*, of London, at Rs. 350 per Hhds. also a few butts of Sherry from Messrs. *Ruskin, Telford, and Co.* at Rs. 450 per butt.—Bombay, 14th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.—No. XXVII, of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st July, 1837. Printed on Europe paper,—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 14th November 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday the 5th Dec. next, Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will sell by auction at his residence "*Belmont*" Mazagon, the Household Furniture, & Property belonging to A. S. Finlay Esqre. quitting the Presidency, the same consists of Plate and Plated ware, chairs, Tables, Couches, Glass, China, and Porcelain—A handsome Billiard Table (with Thurston's Cushions) by *Ferrar*, with Balls and Cues complete—a Portable Bungalow &c. &c.

AT NOON.

A Double Bodied Phaeton with moveable Seats Painted Olive Green, and Green lining, adapted for 4 persons, also 2 Pairs of Carriage Horses with Harness, a London Built Buggy with Horse aud Harness complete, Saddles and Bridles, Spare Harness &c. also a Bungalow on the Mahabuleswar Hills, situated opposite the Monument, and near to Col. Dickinson's Bungalow, Catalogues will be printed and further particulars will appear in next Advertisement.—Nesbitt Lane, November 13th 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Ghanchee *Soolamon Adam* having contracted with *Pallonjee Eduljee*, to mortgage to him four Houses, built and standing on the Honorable Company's Ground, covered with tyles situate without the Fort walls of Bombay at Poydonee and assessed by the Collector of assessment under Nos. 10, 17, 28, 29, and 32, any person or persons having any claim or demand thereupon by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise is to make known the same to Messrs. MORGAN AND ARMITAGE, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 9th day of November, 1837.

ખબર·ફીઆંથી·આપીએચજે—થાંચી·ખુલેમાંન·આદમે·પોતાનાં·એમાર·ઘેરો·નલી·આંથી·ઢાંફેલાં·જે·શરકારી·જમીન·ઉપર·બાંધેલાંછે·તે·પાલણજી·એદલજીને·ગીરવી·આપવાનુ·શાટુ·ત્રીધુંછે·તે·શ્રી·ભાકારફોટ·પોએધોની·ઉપરછે·તથા·તે·ઉપર·આશેશમેન ટની·ખુફનો·આંફ ૧૦ તથા ૧૭ તથા ૨૮ તથ ૨૯ તથા ૩૨ મોછે·એ·ઉપર·ફરફફ·લોફ·અથવા·લોફોનો·ગીરવી·અથવા·વારશો·અથવા·ખીજી·ફાંદ·રીતનો·દાવો·અથવા·માંગણુ·પોચતુ·હોએતો·તનાંમોને·જાંણ·ફરવા જે·આજથી·દીન ૧૪ ની·મુદતમો·મીશીઅરશ·મારગીન·તથા·આરમીટેજ·ગીરવી·લેનારનાં·ધારાનાં·વફીલને·જાફેર·ફરે—મુદત પછી·ફોધ્યનો·દાવો·ફધુલ·ફરશે·નફી—તારીખ ૯ મી·નવેમબર ૧૮૩૭ ❀

TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS AND PEPPER.

THE undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the above (the collection of the present season) until further notice.

The black Cardamoms will be picked out but otherwise not classed as formerly, separate Tenders will be received for the black: the whole may be tendered for at once or in any quantity, not less than one hundred Candies, the Cardamoms in store are upwards of 400 Candies of 600 lbs. Avoirdupois, they will be delivered, packed in double mat Robins and shipped at the expence of Government, free of duty as usual.

The quantity of Pepper expected is about 4000 Candies of 500 lbs. Avoirdupois and will be packed and delivered in the same manner as the Cardamom ₱

A deposit of 150 ~~Rs~~ ₱ Candy on the Cardamoms and of 10 ~~Rs~~ ₱ Candy on the Pepper, will be required 25 days after the tenders are accepted if from a distance and eight days after if from any person at Alleppey, which will be forfeited in event of the former not being cleared away by the 31st January next, and the latter by the 20th

May next, the contract being then void.

The Cardamoms and Pepper will be at the risk of the purchaser as soon as weighed.

Samples may be seen and any further information obtained by application to the undersigned.

The Tenders must express the prices offered in words at length and be addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * * * *."

Parties tendering are at liberty to attend on the opening of their Tenders which will take place at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum.

JOHN MORPHEW.
Commercial Agent, to the Travancore Govt.

શ્રી•તરાવેનઝોર•ની•એલચી•તથા•મરી ફેકલ•શરૂ•ઝરનારને•શતાબ્જે•ઉપર•ઝફે લી•જનશો•વેચાતી•આપવા•બાબત•ની•અ રજીઓ•ઇજી•વેલા•બંણીતુ•ઝરે•તાંફાં•શુ ધી•લેવી•તે•માલ•ફાલની•ઓશંમનો•ઈઝઠો• ઝીધેલોછે *

ઝાલી•એલચી•ફુટી•પાડવા•દેશે•પણ•અ ગાઉ•પરમાંણે•લાગ•ઝરવા•દેશે•નફી•તે•ઝા લી•એલચી•ની•અરજી•જુદી•લેશે•તથા•એ લચી•ની•અરજી•એઝડી•અથવા•ફરએઝ•જ ઠા•ની•પણ•એઝશો•બાંકડીથી•ઓછી•નફી•ઝર વી•તથા•એલચી•વખારમો ૪૦૦ ખાંડીથી• વધારેછે•તે•દર•એઝ•ખાંડી•અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ ર તલ•ની•તે•ભેવરી•શાદરીમો•મુડા•બાંધી•શર ઝારનાં•ખરચથી•જઝાત•લીધા•વગર•શરેશ તા•પરમાંણે•વાંફાંણપર•ચડાવી•આપશેક

મરીનો•જઠો•આશરે ૪૦૦૦ ખાંડીનો•થા શે•તે•દર•એઝ•ખાંડી•અંગરેજી ૫૦૦ રતલ ની•તે•મુડા•બાંધી•એલચી•ની•શરત•પરમાં ણે•વાંફાંણપર•ચડાવી•આપશે *

એલચી•ઉપર•દર•ખાંડીએ•રૂપીઆ ૧૫૦ અમાનત•રાખવા•તથા•મરી•ઉપર•દર•ખાં ડીએ•રૂા• ૧૦ તે•અરજી•ઝબુલ•થઆપઢી•બે જીજા•દેશાવર•ખાતામો•રેફેતો•ફોએતો ૨૫ દાફાડામો•તથા•આલપજામો•રેફેતો•ફોઈતો આઠ•દાફાડામો•ને•તે•એલચી•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•જંનીવારી ૧૮૩૮ શુધીમો•તથા•મરી• તારીખ ૨૦ મી•મે ૧૮૩૮ શુધીમો•ઝાફાડી• નફી•લજ્જાશેતો•અમાનત•રાખેલો•જાવેજ• ગુનેફગારીમો•જશે•તથા•ઝબાલો•રદ•તથા ખાતલ•થાશે *

તે•એલચી•તથા•મરી•જોખી•આપેઆ• ઘઢીનો•જોખંમ•ખરીદદારને•માંઠે•રેફેશે *

નમુનો•જોવો•ફોએ•તથા•તે•વીશેની•ઝાં ફા•ઝીનાથી•વાઝિઝ•આવુ•ફોએતો•ફેઠલ•શ ફી•ઝરનારને•પુછિઆથી•માલુમ•થાશે *

અરજીમો•ભાવ•ખુલા•અખેરે•ઝરીને • લ ખી•જણાવવો•તથા•તે•મોફેરબંદ•ઝરી• ઝે બલેઆલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનઝોરનાં•રાજાનાં • ઉ છીનાં•દેવાનને•નામનુ•શરનામુ•ઝરી•તે•ઉપ ર•લખી•જણાવવુ•જે•આએ•અરજી•ઝલાંની જનશાનીછે•એમ•લખી•મોઝલવી *

જેઝોજ•અરજ•ઝરશે•તેનાંઓને•છુટછે•જે શ્રી•તરાવેનદરંમની•ફુજુર•ઝયેરીમો•અરજી ઉધાડતી•વખત•તાંફાં•આવે•તાંફાં•તેનાંઓ ને•દેખતાંને•અરજીઓ•ઉઘાડશે *

જાંન•મારશ્રીઉ
શ્રી•તરાવેનઝોર•ની•શરઝારનો•વે પાર•ખાતાનો•આડતીએ

HIGH WATER TABLE,—14TH NOVEMBER, 1837.

	MOR.	EVE.
Tuesday	11 35	0 12
Wednesday	0 31	0 50

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Major Mackintosh, Madras Est., from Ahmednugger.
Lieut. Col. Dickinson, Chief Engineer, from Poona.
Cornet. Scudamore, H. M. 4th Lt. Drgs. from Kirkee.
Lieut. Reeves, 3d Cavalry, from Deessa.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. Jackson, 12th N. I. to Rajcote.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Rutnagherry, on Monday the 6th Inst., the Lady of Henry Brown Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.

DEATH.

At Calcutta, on the Evening of Monday the 23rd October last, Helen Kezia, the Wife of James Henry Crawford Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 11th Ship Sultana, T. Powell, Master, from Calcutta 15th Sept 1827.
Passengers.—H. Bennett, and 9 Natives.
12th The East India Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone, Lieut J. P. Porter, in Command from Ashhold, Left 5th Nov.
Passengers.—His Excellency, Lieut. General Sir John Keane, G. C. B. and G. C. H. Commander in Chief, and Suite.

DEPARTURES.

11th.—Ship Issavie, Syed Abdulla, Naquedah, to Mocha and Judda.
12th, Barque Blake, William Thompson, Master, to China.
Do.—Ship Helen, George Setford, Master, to Calcutta.
Passengers.—Mr. Macleod, Mr. Kierke. Mr. Steele, Mr. Jay, 12 Parsees, 4 Natives.
Do.—Ship Mary Dugdale, Thomas Harrison, Master, to China.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

The East India Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone.
STEAMERS.—Berenice.
FREE TRADERS.—Logan, Tory, Sarah, Portsea. Princess Charlotte, Walmer Castle, Hannah, John Knox, Asia. Orient, Lady Feversham, Elora, Frances and Emma. Hero of Malown, Eamont, Calcutta, and Urania.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Hydroose, Good Success, Sandwich, and Mahamoody, Emily, Orleana Sum- dany. and Sultana.
FRENCH.—Barq ue La Marie.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, and Piedmontese.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 14th NOVEMBER, 1837.

At length we have an official notification of the intended departure of the *Berenice* in her monthly turn, her repairs having been satisfactorily effected here *non obstante* the vaticinations of our Calcutta friends to the contrary. We wonder what our Bengal cotemporaries will say to this, we must leave them to appease the anxieties of their constituents, who were so solicitous that the *Berenice* should be dispatched to Calcutta for her repairs, for the mortification and disappointment which they must experience at being deprived of the pleasure of relieving us from our inextricable difficulties.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor may we believe be expected at the Presidency this day.

The Hon'ble Company's Cruizer *Elphinstone* with Sir John Keane the Commander in Chief and Suite on board arrived off the Harbour on Sunday night. His Excellency did not disembark until early yesterday morning when the usual salute was fired. We are happy to learn that his Excellency has derived much advantage from his trip and is fast recovering his strength.

The Weather at Madras has partaken of the unsettled character of that of Bombay. There has been a very severe storm at that presidency in which several vessels were driven on shore and others were compelled to cut their cables and run to sea. Our information leads us to infer that the bad weather has also extended itself in the direction of Calcutta, as they complain at Madras of the absence of Bengal news in consequence of the overflowing of rivers on the line of road.

We can conceive nothing more impolitic than the conduct pursued by the present ministry with respect to Lower Canada, that leprous portion of the British community of America. Many days and much time of the last Parliament were squandered in debating on the intestine condition of this province and in the concoction of resolutions for her coercion. Knowing something of the character of the peo ple with whom the British Government has to deal in that division of the empire we were not sorry to see the ministry assume an imposing tone, and urge the expediency of vigorous measures with a knot of agitators, against whose insidiary attempts advice persuasion and a conciliatory course must have been regarded as ridiculous and indicatory of weakness. It now appears however, notwithstanding all our vapouring and blustering, that the resolutions are to be nothing more than *brutum fulmen*, and that Canada is to groan under it's present evils revolutionary democracy and O'Connell-like agitation without any curb upon the licence of the instigators to rebellion. Papineau, if the accounts be true, after the example of his prototype, has replied to the Ministerial menaces by a display of force, his admirers having met to congratulate him on some late occasion with muskets in their hands to attest their peacable and orderly dispositions. This is what was to be expected in case any indecision should manifest itself, and must be attributed solely to the sluggard and unstates manlike manner in which the moral effect of the coercing resolutions has been dribbled away by the supineness and indolence of their promoters.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD.—NOVEMBER, 1.

We had a tremendous day yesterday, with every appearance about noon of an approaching gale. A considerable quantity of rain fell on Monday night, (2.45) and yesterday forenoon it came down in torrents for some hours, with a strong breeze from the North West, At noon the Barometer was at 29. 68 and falling, the wind blowing fresh from their North East, where it continued during the remainder of the day. At three o'clock the Barometer had fallen to 29.60, where it remained steady for some time, but the appearances out of doors were still threatening. At five o clock rather more than four inches of rain had fallen, (4.10) after which the weather abated.

The Surf flag was hoisted yesterday morning, and we learn by the *Conservative* that *Dowlut Persaud* was oblidged to run for Negapatam without landing the whole of her cargo.

The *Ayr* and *Delight* Brigs are on shore, one near the Fort, and the other at St. Thome. No lives lost.

The *Minerva* and *John* put to Sea yesterday afternoon, and so did the Schooner *Hebe*. The *Thalia* and a *Dhoney* rode out the Gale in the roads, and are at the Anchorage now, safe and sound.

No damage of any kind on the Beach.

We are sorry to hear that Major Keighly, the Judge Advocate General, died last night.

This morning's *Fort St. George Gazette* contains the appointment of W. R. Taylor, Esq. as Post Master General, vice Mr. Webb, resigned. Also the Revd. Mr. Trevor to be Junior Chaplain at Bangalore, vice Mr. Mahon.

The Commissary General and Quarter Master General of the Army are likewise appointed *exofficio* Members of the Marine Board, vice Mr. C. R. Cotton and Mr. W. Ashton *relieved*—Colonel Strahan to have a seat at the Board whilst Acting as Quarter Master General of the Army.

These arrangements have apparently some connexion with the misunderstanding between Government and the Marine Board respecting the Transports for Her Majesty's 45th Regiment. some clue to which the *Conservative* of last evening has supplied us with. We do not pretend to be very, well informed as to the real merits of the case but from all we can learn Government have acted most unwisely in the matter throughout; and their conduct towards the Master Attendant, according to our contemporary's version, has been disrespectful in the extreme.

Notwithstanding the heavy rains what we have experienced since Wednesday last the Bombay papers have reached us regularly; but the irregularity in the Calcutta tappal, which we noticed on Saturday, still continues—Calcutta papers of the 16th, which in the ordinary course would have come to hand on Friday, only arrived on Monday evening and we had no Calcutta papers yesterday.

No papers arrived by this morning's Tappal—Our latest news from Calcutta is of the 16th ult., five days beyond the usual period.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER OCTOBER 30.

The *Soorma*, with the Governor General's party, arrived at Comercolly on the 26th ultimo at half-past six P. M., and was to start next morning at half-past five. His Lordship and all on board are reported in perfect health.

The announcement that Her Majesty's hand has already been pledged to some member of a noble family of England, has not been supported by any of the London journals, even by the most distant allusion to the subject. The article we copied lately in which the assertion was made, was taken from an obscure Dover paper—The *Court Journal* has an amusing squib (so to call it) about a grand Tournament to be held at Windsor, in which a hundred bold Knights are to contend for a royal hand, but even in that Journal not a surmise is ventured about the future destiny of so great a prize.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—OCTOBER 31.

We are requested to state that Mr. Robertson will admit a companion in his balloon on the next ascent, which he proposes to make about the end of November. It is, however, of course expected that the bold aspirant to æronautic fame will pay for the privilege of mounting into the regions of air. In Europe Garnerin, Green, and others have received very considerable sums for booking a gentleman for a trip to the clouds.

The Bombay folks have at last uncorked their loyalty and poured forth a libation to Queen Victoria in Town Hall speeches and an address. What the latter may be wanting in spirit is made up by the enthusiasm of the gentleman who moved the first resolution. Our Calcutta Orators were content to flatter our hopes by reminding us of the glories of Elizabeth; but Mr. Fawcett goes back to remoter times, beginning with the heroism of Boadicea, and going a little out of the way to tell us of the virtues of a Queen Consort in the Wife of Henry the Sixth.

The Bank of Bengal Meeting on the subject of the Indian Bank project is noticed in the City article of the *Times* of the 19th July, by giving the following brief sketch of the proceedings without comment.

"On the 26th of February a meeting took place at the Bank of Bengal, to take into consideration the correspondence between the Directors and the Government, touching the proposed "Bank of India" and the line of conduct to be adopted in regard to an offer of "amalgamation" made by the Projectors of the former in their letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The proceedings are represented to have been conducted with no very exemplary regularity; and to have evinced *not an unanimous desire to promote the amalgamation*, and to yield up independence for the purpose of being connected with any other body. It was eventually proposed by Mr. H. T. Prinsep, that further discussion should be deferred until the Proprietors were in possession of the correspondence and other papers, a resolution that was carried, and the meeting immediately broke up."

We have marked with italics a sentenced calculated to give a very incorrect impression of the feeling here upon the subject of *amalgamation*. Instead of "not an unanimous desire to promote the amalgamation." we doubt if there be a single Bank Proprietor who would not oppose it.

BENGAL HURKARU.—OCTOBER 30.

The *Thames*, of 1,400 tons, was yesterday taken into the large dock at Howrah, in consequence of having received an injury, by the chain cable cutting into the *cutwater* and injuring the *gripe*. We mention this circumstance because we are informed, that underwriters frequently suffer very much by vessels using chains on their way up and down the Hooghly. Every vessel coming to this port, should be provided with a hemp or coir cable and be made to use it when in the river; which would prevent their suffering damage of the nature of that sustained by the *Thames*.

ENGLISHMAN.—OCTOBER, 31.

MR. TURTON.—The friends of Mr. Turton, will be happy to hear that, by the last accounts, the learned gentleman was in excellent health and getting into practice. We perceive his name meutioned, in conjunction with that of Sir William Follett, as counsel for the plaintiff in a case of some interest.

AGRA.

AGRA UKBAR.—OCTOBER, 28.

The sanguine hopes entertained of a Retiring Fund being established through Mr. Curnin's exertions, appear to have been succeeded by a general dependency and an almost total inaction on this important question. The army seen resigned to what may be called the natural progress of promotion, which for an antediluvian Soldiery might be quick enough, but for men whose span of life has been contracted to three-score years and ten, its slowness is almost farcical. If however they desire to accelerate it, they must do so of themselves, for every letter and rumour that reach us, speak stronger and stronger of the disinclinatian of the Court of Directors to assist in the establishment of a Retiring Fund. ere long however they will be compelled to adopt some such method for accelerating promotions, or they will have their Armies headed by men in the last stage of human infirmity—"in second childishness and mere oblivion." To hasten this consumation, however, the Army must commence the establishment of a fund themselves, which may at once be effected by adopting the following propositions. First "that in the event of the Court not complying with the wishes of the army, they shall subscribe to any plan which Mr. Curnin may submit for their adoption, provided that such plan shall not interfere with the present pension regulation, nor with the mode by which the off-reckoning fund is appropriated." The other is, "that as the Government allow six per cent. interest to the Medical Retiring Fund, and to the Uncovenanted Servants, Pension Fund, the army should solicit a similar indulgence in their case." If the army subscribe to the first of these proposals, and succeed in securing the second, the establishment of a Fund will be no longer a mere speculative question, but a solid and permanent institution.

We give in our Miscellaneous columns three letters from a gentleman, who left this in the beginning of the year for Bombay via Gwalior and Mhow, as throwing some interesting light on the state of the communication with the Western coast. The importance of this route is becoming daily more distinct, and we feel we are doing good service in exciting public attention to it.

We also give a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Agra Road Committee by the Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which has been forwarded to us for publication, during the absence of that gentleman. In laying these papers before the public, we may be allowed to express a hope, that the Agra and Bombay Road Association at Agra will follow the example of Bombay, and, if they consider the question of internal communication in Bengal is beyond their province, that they will come forward with a petition for the formation of a road between this and Bombay to the Court of Directors, or the Supreme Government; for backed by the voice of Bombay and Madras, the expression of the local claims of Agra and of the Upper Provinces would, beyond all doubt, produce an impression favourable to our interests. We beg then to suggest that a meeting be held early in November for considering on the Bombay propositions.

There has been some delay in laying these documents* before the public, but as the subject is now attracting attention at the Sister Presidencies, we take this opportunity of laying them before our readers.

AGRA.—The weather continues dry and sultry, and in consequence considerable despondency prevails as to the prospects of the Rubbee crops.

Mr. Harvey, our Acting Magistrate, succeeds Mr. Woodcock, as Collector and Magistrate of Allygurh.

DEHLEE.—A grain market has been established, for the benefit of importers, at General Gunj; which has had the effect of fixing prices at a moderate and equitable standard.

AJMEER.—The progress of the Dâk between this and Agra, is like the Traveller's "melancholy slow," being at the rate of 2½ miles an hour. This too occurs it will be remembered, between Government Head Quarters and a Political Agency of considerable importance. The same celerity is maintained butween Kotah and Ooodypoor and Agra. This state of things requires amendment.

AGRA UKHBAR,—Nov. 2.

AGRA.—A most daring dacoity was perpetrated her on the evening of Monday the 30th ultimo. The particulars we have been able to learn are as follow:—About 7 o'clock, P. M. a party of men came to the chowkee of the Lohar he Mundee, and represented themselves to be the "Lord Sahib's Mooflis folk." Owing to the prevailing distress, such numbers of people being abroad caused no suspicion, and no particular notice was taken of them. Gradually the party increased in numbers, and throwing off their disguise drew their swords and wounded four of the five Burkundauzee stationed at the chowkee and leaving a guard there they proceeded to the house of Beer Bhull, Chowdree, broke open the inner doors, the outer not having been guarded, and it is said carried, off 3000 or 4000 rupees. One man who was in the part of the house, thinking them to be the peo represented themselves (Mooflis) came dow mediately killed by several sword cuts, nearly severed from his body. One o people also was slightly wounded.

It is hoped the affair may be traced to its orig whom there is a clue. The number concerned woul pear to have been greatly exaggerated: from 30 to people may have been ab t the number. There is no evidence that the depredat s were actuated by any desire to plunder grain.

On the uproar being m de, after the dacoits had left the place,—the inhabitants having evidently been terrified into silence while the plunderers were present,—the Lieut.-Governor's body guard, whose picquets were close by the scene, came down, but unhappily too late to be of service, the dacoits having effected their escape. Mr. Robinson, Assistant to the Superintendnnt for the supperssion of Thuggee, succeeded, however, in recovering some property in the pursuit.

The dacoity would seem to have been regularly planned and to have been mediated for some time. The knowledge of the localities shown by the way in which the affair was conducted and the subsequent rapid escape of the dacoits, would cause surmise of their belonging to the vicinity Active measures having been taken to trace the matter, and a few days will probably reveal the authors of it.

Colonel Anquetil, the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, will, it is said, be appointed to the command of the Contingent about to be recognized in Oude; in which case it is probable that Captain Craige, 1st A. A. G., will succeed Colonel Anquetil as Deputy,

Dr, Macleod, Inspector of Hospitals of Her Majesty's Troops, has arrived here by dawk, en route to the Presidency.

The 71st Regiment N. I. arrived here this morning en route from Cawnpore to Neemutch, and are encamped near the Church.

From a Correspondent.—Native dâks.—We hear that the Furruckabad Shroffs connected with this place have been fined 50 rupees for keeping up the Native dâk to this. It is rather too bad to punish people in this way—there is no direct Government dâk from any of the great trading towns connected with this, save to Agra and Allygurh. The post runners from either of these stations go by Mynpoorie to Futtehgurh and Mirjapoor which is a long way round. In this manner the trade between this and the two latter places is seriously incommoded. Surely it is but right to expect that if Government will stop the Native daks which interfere in no way with the public dâk, it should replace them by its own runners. If the new act is an improvement it is a bad beginning to commence by creating obstruction, but as sure as the Pos-Master General is in Calcutta it will be evaded.

CAWNPORE.—Major General Stevenson is about to proceed to the Cape.

DINAPORE.—We are sorry to learn Major General Richards' health is such as to lead to his returning to Agra, or going to the Hills.

DELHI.

DELHI GAZETTE,—Nov. 1.

Mr. Elliot has tendered his resignation of the Kotwalship at Delhi, and it has been accepted by the Authority to whom it was presented; this measure is not, we are assured, in any way connected with the late precedings in the case, where the Kotwal's conduct, towards a Havildar and some Sepoys of the Regiment of Sappers and miner was called in question.

Our Correspondent "A Friend to Oude," and all its other friends, will be glad to hear of the proposed organisation of a more regular Military force, than has yet been known, in that ill-starred though highly capable country. We hope, and are not doubtful, that the scale of remune-

* One of those letters appeared before in the Ukhbar; but as it is closely connected with the subject we again give it insertion.

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ration to be allotted for this service will be liberal in proportion, to the advantages it will create, both to the King of Oude, and the Indian Government. The King wil, have, in place of a miscellaneous herd of nominal soldiersl a body of well controlled troops, small in number, but effective to support the authority of his rule ; whilst the Company's Government (as observed by a writer in the *Englishman's* Editorial Columns) will be relieved from the odium of maintaining, without endeavouring to improve, a system of Government, whose unworthiness, but for the protective shadow of British power, had long since worked out its own destruction : and have an opportunity of conferring benefits upon some portion of it's Officers, whose dismal prospects, at the present moment, must make even a limited boon, highly acceptable. It is not, we trust, intended by the Government, to *confine* its exertions in favor of Oude, to the organization of a small Military force. A system resembling that by which our Military Officers are allowed to give their services for the benefit of this country, might be applied in the Department of it's Civil administration, and capable Officers, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, might be recommended by the British Government for Oude employ ; they would thus extend to the country in which they served the benefits of method, order, and regularity, in degree, equal to what is experienced in our own provinces. The number of these Officers must of course, be small, and they should be selected for energy and intelligence, and their remuneration be drawn from the Oude state, except in the case of Civilians who should, we think, receive the out of employ allowance from their own Government in addition to their local salaries.

Much will, necessarily depend, to return to the Oude Brigade, upon the character of the Officers employed in it's organization, and however blameable it is, in every instance, to sacrifice the public good for paltry jobs, and private interests ; this is more especially and obviously to be condemned, on such an occasion, as the present, when ability and activity are vitally essential to the successful issue of the intended measure.

EUROPE.

COURTS IN CHINA.

27TH JUNE 1837.—VICT. I.

A Bill to authorize the establishing a Court or Courts with Criminal and Admiralty and Civil Jurisdiction in China.

[Note.—The words printed in *Italics* are proposed to be inserted in the Committee.]

Whereas it is expedient, with a view to the preservation of good order among Her Majesty's subjects trading or resorting to the dominions of the Emperor of China, and for the purpose of promoting the amicable intercourse between such subjects of Her Majesty and the subjects of the Emperor of China, and for the prevention of disputes by which such intercourse might be interrupted, that a British Court or Courts with Criminal and Admiralty and Civil Jurisdiction should be established in the said dominions, or in the vicinity thereof; be it therefore Enacted, by The QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any commission or Commissioner Her Royal Sign Manual, or by any Order in Council, to establish a Court or Courts of Record with Criminal and Admiralty and Civil Jurisdiction and Authority, within any part of the dominions of the Emperor of China, or in the ports or havens thereof, or within *Three* Leagues of the coast, for the trial of all offences committed by Her Majesty's subjects within the said dominions or in the ports or havens thereof, or on the high seas, within *One* hundred Miles from the coasts of the said dominions, and also for the decision of all civil cases which shall be brought before the said Courts on any subject, matter, or thing relating to trade or commerce arising within the jurisdiction thereof, with right of appeal, either to Her Majesty in Council, or to any of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Justice in the East Indies, as Her Majesty may by any Order or Orders in Council, to appoint; and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to appoint such Judges and proper officers for such Courts, and to establish forms of proceeding in all matters criminal and civil coming under the cognizance of such Courts: and also, by any Order or Orders in Council, and either by reference to the provisions of any Act or Acts now in force for administering justice in the East Indies, or otherwise as may be necessary or expedient, to make and issue any rules, regulations, directions, and restrictions touching and concerning the conduct, rights and duties of Her Majesty's subjects trading or being within the jurisdiction of such Courts, and touching and concerning the exercise of such Criminal, Admiralty and Civil Jurisdiction, with a view to the enforcing such rules, regulations and restrictions ; and it shall also be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Order or Orders in Council, to authorize the sending out of the jurisdiction of the said Courts, any person who shall be duly convicted of having wilfully violated any of such rules, regulations, directions or restrictions ; and it shall also be lawful for Her Majesty by any Order or Orders in Council, to impose penalties, forfeitures and imprisonment for any breach of any such rules regulations, directions or restrictions, with reference to any offences or cases triable by such Courts ; which penalties forfeitures and imprisonment shall be enforced in such manner as in the said Order or Orders in Council shall be specified : and all such orders in Council shall have the full force and effect of laws, in the some manner as if they were enacted in and made part of this Act.

And whereas cases may arise within the jurisdiction of the said Courts, wherein the interposition of such Courts may be required by the subjects of foreign powers trading to the said dominions, or by the subjects of the Emperor of China, in the determination of differences or disputes between such persons and British subjects ; be it therefore Enacted. That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Order or Orders in Council, to make and issue in the same manner as aforesaid directions and regulations for the guidance of such Courts in such cases.

Provided always and be it Enacted, That every Order in Council issued by the authority of this Act shall be published in the London Gazette, and shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and shall not be binding and effectual until *Six* Months after it shall have been so laid before both Houses of Parliament.

And whereas by an Act passed in the third and fourth year of his late Majesty King William the Fourth's reign, intituled,' An Act to regulate the Trade to China and India. authority was given to appoint Superintendents of Trade to China: And whereas it is expedient to authorize the appointment of other officers ; be it therefore Enacted, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Commission or Commissioners, or Warrant or Warrants under her Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the time being to appoint instead of, or in addition to, such Superintendents as aforesaid, and for the same purpose, a Consul-General, Consul and Vice-Consul, or officers not exceeding *Three* in number, under any other designation which Her Majesty may deem expedient, and with such powers and authorities as to Her Majesty may seem meet.

And be it further Enacted, That all the provisions of the aforesaid Act which related to such Superintendents as aforesaid shall be equally applicable to every such Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul or other officers appointed in pursuance of this Act ; and all acts, matters and things done by any such Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or other officers, shall be of equal validity and effect as if done by such Superintendents as aforesaid.

And be it Enacted, That if any suit or action shall be against any person or persons for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, or in pursuance of any orders or regulations made by virtue thereof, then and in every such case such action or suit shall be commenced or prosecuted within *Six* Months after the fact was committed, and not afterwards, except where the cause of action shall have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of Her Majesty's Courts having Civil Jurisdiction, and then within *Six* Months after the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, shall have been within the jurisdiction of any such Court ; and the same and every such action of suit shall be brought in the country or place where the cause of action shall have arisen, and not elsewhere, except where the cause of action shall have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of Her Majesty's Courts having Civil jurisdiction ; and the defendant or defendants shall be entitled to the like notice, and shall have the like privilege of tendering amends to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or their agent or attorney, as is provided in actions brought against any Justice of the Peace for acts done in the execution of his office, by an Act passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King George the Second instituted, ' An Act for the rendering Justices of the Peace more safe in the execution of their office, and for indemnifying Constables and others acting in obedience to the Warrants : ' and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuit or discontinue any such action after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if a verdict shall pass against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or if upon demurrer judgment shall be taken against the plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall and may recover *Treble* Costs, and have the like remedy for the recovery thereof as any defendant or defendants hath or have in any cases of law.

ROLLS' COURT, CHANCERY-LANE, MONDAY, July 3.

GERARD V. HUNTER.

Mr. BARBER said, this bill was filed by George Gerard against the defendant, William Hunter, to recover 37l. 10s., the amount of a bill of exchange which had been lost. The plaintiff, who lived in Lawrence-lane, was in 1834 in embarrassed circumstances, and made a composition with his creditors, on which occasion several bills were drawn by him, and amongst others the bill in question, which was dated September 10, 1834, at three months, drawn upon and accepted by the defendant. The plaintiff intrusted his brother Henry with the bill to take it to Messrs. Brown and Ironson to get it cashed, but by some accident he lost the bill, and, notwithstanding all his endeavours, was unable to find it. When the bill became due he made affidavit of the loss, and requested the defendant to pay the amount of it, at the same time offering him a bond to indemnify him against all demands in case the bill should ever be presented for payment. The defendant said he was going out of town for six weeks and would give no answer until his return. On his return fresh application was made, and the defendant then said he would pay the bill if two responsible sureties would enter into a bond to indemnify him. The sureties were accordingly found, but the defendant then refused to pay, in consequence of which the present bill was filed, praying that the defendant might be decreed to pay the amount of the bill with the cost. The plaintiff relied on the case of " Hansard v. Robinson," 7 B. and C., 90, in which, although the Court of King's Bench held that an action at law would not lie without producing the bill and offering to deliver it up, yet they said the holder was not wholly without remedy. He might tender sufficient indemnity to the acceptor, and if it were refused he might enforce payment thereupon in a court of equity.

The deposition of Henry Gerard (the plaintiff's brother) was read, which stated that he received the bill with directions to take it into the city to get it cashed, and that whilst in the Strand he discovered that he had not the bill, on which he went back, but could not find it, although he endeavoured very much so to do, nor could he tell in what manner he lost it, but supposed it must have slipped out of his waistcoat pocket. He went afterwards to the defendant, offered him an affidavit of the loss of the bill, and also a bond of indemnity ; and he went again to the defendant upon his return to town, and offered the bond of two most respectable persons, but defendant said he should not pay, as there was no bill in existence.

Mr. BAILEY for the defendant, did not dispute the liability of the defendant to pay the bill, but contended that he was not liable for the cost, and cited " Teresy v. Gorey," in Viner's Abridgment, and also I Vesey, sen., 344, when Lord Hardwick ordered, on payment of the bill of exchange without costs, that the bill filed should be dismissed. He also cited " Macartney v. Graham," 2 Milne and Keene, 353, in which Lord Cottenham lately gave a similar decision, and therefore submitted that, as the same point had been ruled in a very early and a very late case, the Court would be bound by the cases, and dismiss the bill without costs against the defendant, on his undertaking to pay the amount of the bill of exchange, on the production of good evidence of its loss, and on having an indemnity from two responsible householders.

Mr. BARBER replied. In " Teresy v. Gorey" no affidavit of the loss of the bill had been made, nor sureties to indemnity offered. The two sureties subsequently offered in this case were highly respectable. The Bank of England had paid bank bills upon affidavits of their loss, on having the indemnity of two respectable householders, and there was no reason why a private man, as the defendant, should not pay his acceptances on having such an affidavit and such an indemnity. He implored his Lordship not to allow the case to become a precedent to support future cases, but to order the defendant to pay the costs for his most vexations conduct to a poor plaintiff, who had actually been obliged to pawn his watch to carry on his suit.

Lord LANGDALE.—The defendant made no objection to pay the bill, but rested his objection on the payment of costs. His Lordship considered that the affidavit and bond tendered were sufficient to satisfy any reasonable man, and he therefore decreed that the defendant must pay the costs, as a penalty for his vexatious conduct. The cases of Treaty v. Gorey," and " Macartney v. Graham," were no case for the defendant.—*Times, July* 4.

We learn with great satisfaction, that her Majesty has been pleased to name the Countess of Mulgrave as one of the Ladies of her Bedchamber. The Irish people will no doubt, feel much gratified at this mark of favour shown to their popular and esteemed Viceroy.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Within the last few days, her Majesty has expessed her entire approval of the conduct of Earl of Mulgrave since the commeneement of his administration of the affairs of Ireland.—*Globe.*

A POZER.—The Queen, in an interview with the Duke of Norfolk, preparatory to the creating her brother a Knight of the Garter, after the preliminaries were arranged with the Earl Marshal, said, with simple *naivete,* " My Lord Duke, where am I to wear the Garter ?" The Duke, in reply, said, he recollected seeing some print of Queen Anne, in which the Garter was placed on her left arm.

By reference to various authorities, that fact was established.—*Albion.*

The pregnancy of the Queen of Portugal was formally announced on the 2d instant in a letter from the Home Secretary to the Patriarch of Lisbon.—*Ibid.*

The Crown Princess of Prussia has been converted by her illustrious husband from the Catholic to the Protestant faith. The King of Bavaria, her brother, is very angry at it.—*Ibid.*

ORDNANCE SURVEY OF SCOTLAND.—A short time ago the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, the Royal Society, and the Wernerian Society, memorialized the Government strongly on the expediency of resuming the Ordnance survey ; and we are happy to learn that the remonstrances of these bodies have at last been crowned with success. Official intelligence has reached Sir Charles Gordon that Government has given directions to the Board of Ordnance to resume the survey as early in 1838 as the weather will permit. When the British Scientific Association met in Edinburgh in the year 1834, it passed a resolution, " that the progress of various branches of science is seriously retarded by the want of an accurate map of North Britain and the north of England, and that this opinion be represented to His Majesty's Government with the view of expediting the completion of the unpublished or unfinished parts of the Ordnance Survey." A representation was according made to Government by the council of the association in May, 1835. From this document we find that the survey was begun in 1791, and after 43 years only 65 sheets had been published of the general map of England, which would consist of 108 sheets when completed. The survey of England was, therefore, scarcely more than half executed ; and though the rate of progress had been accelerated, it was inferred that 10 years would elapse before it reached the Tweed. It was shown that such a survey, which exhibits not only the configuration of the surface in detail, but its elevation above the sea, greatly facilitated the execution of public works, such as canals and railways. It was also of great importance to mariners, by fixing the correct position of headlands, islands, and bays, which are often most erroneously laid down in our best existing maps. In one instance an error of no less than 11 miles has been detected, a degree of inaccuracy perhaps not paralleled in the maps of the coast of Turkey or Barbary. The Ordnance reported on this representation, and the Treasury expressed its approval of means being used to expedite the survey of Scotland ; but no grant for the expence seems to have been put into the estimates, and nothing consequently was done.—*Scotsman.*

COUNT CONFALONIERI.—We have learned from Cincinuati a painful instance of the wretched severity of the times. The good, the great Count Confalonieri, homeless and countryless as he is, has had the hard lot of being made an innocent victim to the terrible financial epidemy now sweeping over the land. Would that his honoured head, in the general prostration, had been left unharmed! He, with Mr. Albincla, had just returned from New Orleans, and presented a draught from the house of Ward and Co., of New York, for 4,000 dollars, on the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, to find it worthless, and learn the news of the drawers' insolvency. He was detained in the city in consequence, and was in bad health. As the house of the Wards is one of the most solid in the country, and has since resumed payment, we trust the noble exile, ere this will have found the difficulty removed, and everything arranged to his satisfaction—still the circumstance is to be regretted.—*Washington Metropolitan.*

FRIGATES.

As if to make palpable the observations contained in our last on the score of our frigates in size and force to those of France and America, a 60-gun ship, belonging to the United States, has arrived at Spithead, where she will remain for some time, and, doubtless, be visited by many of our readers. For the benefit of the majority, to whom a personal inspection may be inconvenient, we will explain the size and force of this American frigate, and compare her to the heaviest we possess (with one exception), namely, the *Barham* and her class.

The *Independence* was built at Boston about the year 1814, and rated a 76-gun ship. Her scantling was greater than in our vessels, and her armament considerably heavier, to which causes it was attributed that, when fitted for sea, she immersed considerably beneath the builder's line, her lower-deck port being less than four feeet from the water's edge. Owing to this, and also that it was judged expedient the Americans construct their two-decked ships on a still larger scale, the intention of razeeing the *Independence,* and also the *Franklin,* a sister ship, was early proposed, and this having been at length performed, she is now called a frigate ; but unlike our razees, such as the *Barham,* &c., she has a flush tier of guns on the upper deck, amounting altogether 60 guns. Her length is said to be 186 feet, tonnage 2,200, and draught of water 23 feet ; height of midship-port from the water-line 7 feet 6 inches, with a crew of 640 men.

The *Barham's* length is 176 feet, breadth 47 feet 6 inches tonnage 1,761, draught of water 20 feet, 7 inches ; height of midship-port 8 feet 8 inches, with a crew of 420 men

Here is sufficient disparity, it will be admitted ; and it is certain that, were these vessels to meet in case of hostilities between the two nations, an action must ensue, greatly to the disadvantage of the British ship. Yet it is upon these razees, of which we now possess about a dozen ready for commission (and perhaps, a dozen more, which being too small for line of battle in war, would be converted into frigates), that we seem to rely for this arm of our Navy ; as, with the exception of the *Vernon,* we have not a single frigate equal in size to those of France and America.

Not only America, but France also, has adopted the system of razeeing line-of-battle ships ; but, as these were originally considerably larger than ours upon which the same operation has been performed (all ours, excepting the *Eagle,* being of that class denominated Forty Thieves) it is evident that they make heavier frigates than the *Barham* and her sisters ; therefore, although we will admit them to be good and efficient vessels, it appears that, after all they are far inferior in force and size to those to which they would be opposed ; and moreover, razeeing is a very expensive and lubberly mode of obtaining a frigate, uncertain, also, in its operation, for the *Barham* now floats upwards of two feet above the builder's line ; and the American frigate, *Independence,* upwards of three feet lighter if she carries a 7 feet 9 inches port.

The act of razeeing a ship is very similar in its effects to cutting down a pair of boots into shoes ; the best part is abstracted, and that which soon will, if it does not already, require considerable repairs, is left behind ; and, after all, you procure but a make-shift. Startling as it may seem, the expense is equal, and it has in many cases actually exceeded, the building of a new frigate. Not one of our razees has cost less, in the conversion, than 32,000*l.* : some have exceeded 52,000*l.* ; whereas the *Vernon,* undoubtedly the finest frigate in the world, although built in great haste, and, probably, at greater expense than would be expended on a duplicate, was built at the cost of 49,000*l.* Then, again, there is the value of the old ship, which may be estimated at about one tenth of her prime cost, to be set off ; and, every thing considered, it appears to us for better policy to build ships which (like the *Vernon*) have been proved to possess the good qualities of speed, stability, and capacity, than to convert useless line of battle ships into frigates, wherein these qualities must be doubtful, and that at a cost exceeding the value of the new and perfect ship.—*Naval and Miltary Gazette.*

UBIQUITY OF THE ENGLISH.
(Unpublished.)*

BY MERY, ONE OF THE AUTHOR'S OF ' LE FILS DE L'HOMME.'

When England adopted the Protestant faith, it is clear that she retained at least her Catholicism of domination ; the island of the west rose like a planet, to influence the destinies of seas and continents all over the world ! The classical line of Virgil has accordingly lost its significance. The Britons are no longer separated from the rest of mankind—one meets them here, there, and every where. The billows which curl against the shore, of Liverpool, Dover, and Briton, belong to the self-same ocean which divides New Zealand, ebbs through the Archipelago of the Sandwich islands, flows in genial warmth around the Philippinos, and freezes in the polar regions of Baffin's Bay ! The English are therefore privileged to feel themselves everywhere at home—their countryman, old Ocean, is ever at hand to bid them welcome—that ancient Ossianic divinity who deigned to rock them in their cradles, who strengthens them with his protecting girdle, enriches them his tributes, and interests their feelings alternately by his storms and his serenity. Reality supports, in this instance, the dreamings of romance. To whatever land the breeze impels their barque, they have always on board a store of Britannic leopards, with the overwhelming legend of *Dieu et mon arcit,* which they nail to the first tree on the coast, or, where trees are wanting, append to an angle of the nearest cliff. Nature is the grantee—St. George the purchaser—Providence the conveyancer. Some years ago an island arose suddenly, like a floating orange, to the surface of the Mediterranean. It belonged to nobody. The King of Naples had some notion of claiming the estate, the salt water which bathed its sides being within his royal jurisdiction. But Great Britain instantly came torward with her protest, that the said island was an illegitimate offspring of her own legitimate daughter, the island of Malta, and tributary to the British flag. The cause was about to be pleaded before some amphibious tribunal—Themis or Neptune knows where ; and the silk gowns and full-bottomed whigs of London and Naples were already in motion, when lo ! down popped the little island again to the bottom of the sea, leaving no reasonable grounds for an action to lie. It is not often that Nature takes the liberty of jesting with her solidity, Great Britain ; but when she *does* hazzard a joke, it is truly a laughing matter. England cared not a rush, indeed, for this same barren island ; but she those to establish her *droits* of Admiralty to all future fslands that might happen to lift up their heads out of the recesses of the occean.

London is now established as the university of the universe. From the shield of Britannia radiate degrees paralled with the equator, or with the meridian of Greenwich, in the centre of which sits the presiding genius, like a spider in the middle of its web, Every movement in the remotest corner of the earth is accordingly perceptible at Westminster ! Captain Cook was right when he exclaimed, in penetrating certain traits in the Friendly Islands, " My friends, we are only shooting a new arch of London bridge !" There was but the diameter of the globe between the two ; and the arches of London bridge have increased considerably in number since the days of Gook ! I am not surprised, indeed, that the successor of Tamerlane should have enquired of Jacquement whether France was not a country where the people spoke English? Has not an English-woman pitched her tent on Mount Lebanon, and another in the tomb of Moses, who never was buried ? But Lebanon is a trifle—Lebanon is at our gates ! Go further, and in the remote districts of Pannipul, Kithul, and the Himalaya mountains you will find Englishmen, lodged in cockney, villas, story above story, up the mountain side, like so many snuggaries in Regent Street ! In the vast solitudes of Van Dieman's Land you may have, every morning, on your breakfast table ' The Daily Advertiser ;' and every week assist at the meeting of a scientific society, where the diffusion of knowledge is promoted in the King's English. The East India Company's servants represent, in various cities of Indostan, Hindoo comedies, interspersed with Confucian maxims and Brahminic mysterios, translated by a Mr. Wilson from a classical drama, four thousand years anterior to the plays of Shakespeare !

Proceed to Calcutta and you will fiud the English Mogul, Lord Wm. Bentinck, seated upon a throne surrounded by a little household of six thousand servants, and half-a-dozen regiments, horse, foot, and dragoons, by way of escort. Yet the other night, at the Italian Opera, I nearly swooned on seeing this identical Lord William Bentinck walk quietly into his box, having come all the way from Calcutta to listen to Grisi and Lablache ! Think of that, ye Parisians, who give yourselves the airs of a Humboldt, after travelling in a steam-boat to Havre de-Grace ?

I used to delight in transporting myself in the simplicity of my imagination to Otaheite or New Cythera, as they existed on their discovery by Cook and Bougainville. I fancied I should see the agile canoes of the natives, guided by young lovers, Adam and Eve-ishly attired, in garlands of wild vine leaves. Alas ! the Cythera of Bougainvilie is now an English colony ; with ale houses under the shades of Amathusia, and a smoking club beside the palm-tree of Cypris ; nay ! the echoes of Guidus have become hoarse with " dams !" In the same seas, at Owhyhee, twenty-two degrees the other side of the equator, we find, instead of the savages who murdered the sailors of the *Endeavour,* English sailors, beating the black natives blue. What would Captain Cook say, I wonder, if he could behold the shore where he was assassinated. An English speculator has set up a Vauxhall on the spot !

But torrid zone, temperate, or frigid—all climates are alike to the English. Two unlucky Dutch mariners, having escaped from shipwreck in the polar seas and leapd from ice-berg to ice-berg, at length attained an island, where, overwhelmed with exhaustion, they threw themselves at the foot of a cross, which they regarded as a crucifix. But, on recovering their senses, the Dutchmen discovered that it was only a waypost, to which was nailed a brass plate, with an inscription to the following effect : —" Possession taken of this island by an English sloop of war, in the name and on the behalf of George IV. by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain and Ireland. France, and all the countries lying to the north of Baffin's Bay ! !" Is not this a degree too cool even for the polar regions ?

Individuals of the English nation, too, affect to intimate the eccentricities of their government. English travellers are privileged guests at every ordinary in the universe. Among our own country people the head of a family is sometimes known to undertake a journey ; but our neighbours on the other side the channel travel by generations, and in complete caravan. On board a Mediterranean packet-boat I fell in with an English Admiral,* who had been busy for seven years past in making the tour of the globe, with his whole Piccadilly household packed at his back. On setting off from London he was the father of two children ; but his family had increased and multiplied in the four quarters of the globe—at Cairo, Constantinople, and on the high ses. Yet the worthy

* This " Admiral," we believe, was no other than our gifted countryman, Captain Basil Hall.—*Trans.*

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gentleman alluded to these facts with perfect unconcern, as if his enterprize were the most natural and unimportant thing in the world; It is true that the English have imposed their manners, customs and cookery, upon all mankind. At Rome, Naples, Smyrna, everything is in the English fashion; you find inns with English signs, a cockney waiter, and the five-and-twenty sauces indepensable for the digestion of English meats.* The French are, in fact, compelled to put up with their leavings; but the French are the most accommodating people in the world!

Not content, however, with spoling the cooking of foreign countries, Englishmen form the bane of every landscape. They visit classical ruins as they visit a pretty woman, with immovable phlegn, which might pass, indeed, for ignorance, but that the length of their purses has established their fame as connoisseurs and *dilettanti*. At Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Baffin's Bay, or Van Dieman's Land, the English form perhaps a characterstic feature in the landscape; but a Great British family stuck in the centre of the Colosseum, or perched on the summit of a Roman circus, is miserably out of keeping. One day I arrived alone at Pæstum, intending to enjoy the solitary aspect of the temples, rendered thrice beautiful by their desolation, when lo! to my utter horror, I found an English family hard at work, dining with their table-clock spread upon the capital of a column; footmen attending with napkins under their arm, and champagne cooling in a bush hard by! Three columns shut out from sight a carriage and baggage waggon: and the horses were eating their oats out of a sacrificial vessel. A way I flew to Naples, resolved to return on a more propitious day. But when I came back another English family had taken possession of the same marble capital, and I learned that every day Pæstum had its English pic-nic. No wonder the roses of Virgil have ceased to bloom upon the spot.

Alberti, the celebrated Venetian traveller, related to me a still more piquant anecdote. He was wandering in Upper Egypt, in search of the peninsula of Meroe, described by the historian and fabulist, Herodotus, as the cradle of the Gymnosophists, but without any certain indications of the route discovered by Cailland. It is well known that the Nile, taking a turn as it flows from the heights where runs the Tacazus, forms this mysterious peninsula, where forty pyramids of brick, containing mummies, lachry-matoried, and Scarabie without end, are still standing. These treasures naturally attracted the steps of a scientific pilgrim: and Alberti, arriving one fine afternoon, at the bending of the Nile, recollected Cailland and his discoveries, and set forth in search of the forty pyramids, as if hunting after a lost needle in the Great Desert. Alone, and of enthusiasm, he kept congratulating himself on the prospect of treading a time-renovated virgin soil, instinct with the dust of forgotten generations —of viewing the cradle of the Gymnosophists—and the ruins of a city belowed by Herodotus. It is true he was accompanied by five Arabs; but a philosopher traversing the desert, surrounded by an escort of Arabs, naturally fancies himself alone, and excited by the exaltation of his Italian temperament, he advanced toward the favoured spot, inhaling at every pore the inebriating influence of a prodigious solitude. At length the long wished for pyramid stood before him! When lo! sheltered under its vast shadow, he beheld an English family, with smart grooms in well-varnished jockey boots, and smart ladies peeping at the succession of pyramids though their opera glasses, shaded by well-fringed Bond street parasols. The gentlemen by whom they were attended were dandies to the finger-tip, who turned over the cases of mummies in gloves of primrose kid, with mother-of-pearl buttons; nay, two matter-of-fact wet nurses, each with an infant on her knee, sat by, in stupid indifference; while the horses which had brought them to the spot, were munching up the few blades of grass bequeathed to prosterity by the sect of Gymnosophist! It was a Hyde park episode, framed in the peninsula of Meroe; and poor Alberti was fained to retreat into the desert, in search of his illusions.

Some day or other the rest of the world will clearly be compelled to travel into England, in order to get out of the way of the English.—*Court Journal.*

NELSONIAN REMINISCENCES.

THE ROYAL PARTY.

The following day we were ordered to prepare to receive her Majesty the Queen of Naples and her three daughters, to convey them to Leghorn, on their way to the Court of Vienna; a seventy-four and a frigate were also ordered to receive their suites and baggage.

My Lord Nelson, in person, took command of the squadron, and the King escorted his energetic partner and daughters on board, and was received with the greatest honours paid to crowned heads. Shortly after he reached our quarter-deck, Lord Nelson's favourite steward, the well known John Allen, formerly a master in the Agamemnon, in a broad Yorkshire dialect asked his Majesty of the two Sicilies how he did. The King, fully aware of the liberty this spoilt domestic took, very graciously presented his hand to be kissed, which the other shook heartily, saying, "How do you do, Mr. King?" to the amusement of all the spectators, save his lordship, who ineffectually attempted to polish his rough Yorkshire cast. This man, who had a feeling heart under a very rough exterior, was ordered, by Lord Nelson, on the 14th of February, to ask every officer that had been in the gallant action, off St. Vincent, to dinner. I was honoured by John with the usual invitation. "You must dine with his lordship to-day."

"Very sorry I cannot, John."

"You must."

"I have no clean shirt, and my messmates are in the same plight."

Away John bustled up to the admiral, who good-naturedly said, I might dine in any shirt, but MUST celebrate the anniversary of that glorious and unprecedented victory, at his table, at three o'clock that day. This was the first time I dined with the heroic Nelson, whose manner to his inferiors was most conciliatory and kind, his smile inimitable, and when he asked me to take wine from his own bottle, the produce of the grape grown in his dukedom of Bronte, I thought he looked very handsome, though, at times, his face was melancholy, betraying a mind ill at ease. Five glasses of wine were all the admiral could bear, and John Allen led him away, reminding him of his sufferings on the following day from the least excess. The passage of the royal party to Leghorn was effected in turbulent weather: the two eldest of the princesses gave way to the debility caused by sea-sickness, while the lovely sister, with all the energy of the queen-mother, combated the effects of this nauseous disorder. Her hearty laugh at the efforts she ineffectually made, through the speaking-trumpet, to converse with the ladies of the court, as the squadron crowded under our stern, still dwells in my memory, for there is an inexpressible delight in the ringing laugh of chidhood, when the whole heart seems filled with joy. The Queen and her family shed pearly tears, as the crew cheered them on their leaving, and the thunder of the Tuscany cannon announced that the royal family had landed in the grand duke's territories. The Foudroyant and the squadron made sail for Malta, that still continued in siege and starvation. Lady Hamilton either felt, or affected to feel, extremely grieved at parting with the Queen and family; and to cheer her profound sorrow, Miss Bright composed the following song on the trophies hung in Lord Nelson's cabin.

Come cheer up, fair Emma, forget all thy grief,
Your shipmates are brave, and a hero's their chief:
Look around on these trophies, the pride of the main,
They were snatched, by their valour, from Gaul and from Spain.
Hearts of oak are our ships, hearts of oak are our men,
We are always ready,
Steady, boys, steady,
To fight and to conquer again and again.

These arms the San Joseph once claimed as her own,
Till Nelson and Britons their pride had o'erthrown;
That plume, too, evinces that they still excel,
'Twas torn from the cap of the famed Gillaume Tell.
Hearts of oak, &c.

Behold yonder trophy, 'tis sacred to fame,
From Nile's olden wave it was saved from the flame,
That flame which destroyed all the glory of France,
When providence conquered the friends of blind chance.
Hearts of Oak, &c.

Then cheer up, fair Emma, remember thou'rt free,
And ploughing Britannia's old empire, the sea:
How many, in Albion, each sorrow would check,
Could they kiss but one plank of this conquering deck.
Hearts of oak are our ships, hearts of oak are our men,
We always are ready,
Steady, boys, steady,
To fight and to conquer again and again.

THE CRUISE.

Lady Hamilton's grief produced its concomitant effects upon her frame, for the mind and body are too closely allied not to sympathize with each other: she was pronounced ill, by Esculapius, and a perfect silence prevailed. Stilness was observed in all parts of this Noah's ark, save and except the infernal regions, where the jolly reefers held their carouse, and played all manner of boyish pranks with impunity. I can truly aver, that there is more happiness to be found in these dip-lighted abodes than in the splendid cabin or wardrobe. Divested of all responsibility, the midshipman enjoys the present day without a thought of the morrow. Our black servant, (a prince, by his own account,) acting in the capacity of steward, cook, and butler, was brought up, before a self-constituted court, and charged with stealing, from divers midshipmen, his then masters, their pots of pomatum. This loss was the more serious, as a cauliflower head was, in those days, the distinguishing mark of loyalty. The case was proved to an amazing extent, as not a particle of that indispensable was left in the mess and the purser's dips suffered as substitutes accordingly. "Colonel Cribb" (a nickname given to the worthy president, from being strongly marked with that foe to beauty the small-pox) called on the black prince for his defence, which is rather ingenious, "That massa had the whole of his pomatum back in the different made dishes that Massa Buck ra had praised so highly." This excited both nauseau and anger in his judges, who reflected with dismay on their delight in the savoury dishes his highness had so concocted. Punishment followed closely on the sentence, which was fifty strokes, with the sheath of a sword, on the shin bones, the most susceptible place about a black, which the poor prince endured with the stoicism of a martyr.

But, having digressed into the boyish pranks of a cock-pit, I must return to a more serious subject, (at least, in Lord Nelson's opinion,) the illness of Lady Hamilton, who was very feverish; and, to give her rest, the Foudroyant was run off before the wind, with her yards braced by, for the whole night, which had the desired effect, for, to his great joy, and, indeed, it gave pleasure to all on board, she was pronounced convalescent. I have said very little of the husband of this extraordinary woman; but, as he lived with her on board, I must now introduce him. He was a spare, gentlemanly old man, kind to every person, and much beloved. Of the goodness of his disposition, I experienced a rare and striking instance. One noon, enticed by the savoury smell of the viands that his highness was bearing to our table, I followed them down, fully, aware that the last comer was not be best served. Just as I with great haste, had scalded my mouth with a piece of plum-pudding, for, observe, gentle reader, the plums are barely within hail of each other, the quarter-deck messenger announced that Sir William was on deck, and wanted the signal midshipman. Ye gods! how I scampered up the ladder, and, by the greatest illuck, encountered Sir William Hamilton tottering down with all the caution of age. The concussion was dreadful, and I stood bewildered and aghast! I had overthrown the representative of majesty, and seriously hurt his back against the steps of the companion-ladder. Hanging and all sorts of punishment flitted across my imagination. Before I could apologize or recover myself, the old man rose from the recumbent position I had so unceremoniously placed him in, and, with a voice of kindness, patted me on the head, with a request that I would keep a better look-out afore when called upon for similar haste. I did not find my commander so implacable as the ambassador, for he not only sent me to the mast-head, but ordered that I should keep watch, and watch there for a week. Lady Hamilton, with her usual kindness, got the latter part of the sentence remitted.—*Albion.*

* This ought to have been written *fish* instead of *flesh*, if the often-repeated charge of Voltaire *still exist*, that England possesses five-and-twenty religions, sauce. and one

MADAME GEORGES SAND'S NOTIONS OF ENGLISH TRAVELLERS.

(*From the forthcoming 'Letters d'un Voyageur.'*)

"I must now communicate to you one of the most scientific observations I have yet had occasion to make! I have discovered that the islanders of Albion carry about with them an atmosphere of their own (which, for want of a better name, I call the 'Britannic fluid,') surrounded by which, they travel as secure from accidental contact as a mouse in the receiver of an air-pump! It is not alone to their own endless precautions English travelers are indebted for their siedfast and eternal impassibility. It is not alone because they encase themselves in three pair of inexpressibles, one over the other, that they arrive at the end of their journey spotless and unblemished by rain or mud. It is not alone because they accoutre themselves in woollen wigs, that their curls remain immoveable as rings of metal, in defiance of the humility of the air. It is not alone the supply of pomatum, soap, brushes, and sponges with which they load themselves for a journey (though sufficient to cleanse and purify a regiment of recruits from lower Brittany) that they have to thank for the smoothness of their chins or the irreproachability of their nails. It is rather because the external air has no power over them; it is because they move, eat, drink, and sleep in their Britannic fluid, safe as in a diving bell or bell glass twenty feet high, through which they gaze with pity upon the wretched equestrian buffeted by the winds, or still more miserable pedestrian struggling in the snow.

I have often asked myself, after a deliberate survey of fifty English travellers of either sex, assembled round the *table d'hotes* of Switzerland, what could be the motive of their long, tedious, difficult dangerous pilgrimages; and end by making up my mind that one of the main objects of an English woman's travels, is to traverse the most elevated and stormy regions without having a hair of her head discomposed; and of an Englishman to make the tour of the world without dirting his gloves or wearing out his boots. Meet them of an evening in their inn, after a day of the most fatiguing exertions, and men or women, they are already armed *cap a-pie* for conquest, exhibiting with majestic magnanimity the impermeability of their travelling costume. It is not their sentient entity, their human nature, that performs its journey, but their *wardrobe*. The man is a mere clothes horse,—a vehicle for the locomotion of his garments. It never would surprise me to see an advertisement in the London newspapers of—'Excursions of a bond street hat, in the Pontine Marshes;'—'Recollections of Helvetia, by a coat, *et cetera*;'—or 'The world circumnavigated, by a Macintosh.'—*Court Journal.*

PORTRAT OF MIRABEAU.—(From the *French Revolution*, by Thomas Carlyle, a work sometimes exciting our admiration by its original eloquence and powerful thinking, sometimes offending us beyond endurance by its extravagant caprices of style and expression. The diction is sometimes almost monstrous.)—"which of these 600 individuals in plain white cravat, that have come up to regenerate France, might one guess would become their King? For a King or leader they, as all bodies of men, must have; be their work what it may, there is one man there who by character, faculty, position, is fittest of all to do it; that man, as future, yet not elected King, walks there among the rest. He with the thick black locks, will it be? With the *hure*, as he himself calls it, or black boar's head, fit to be shaken, as a senatorial portent? Through whose shaggy beetle-brows, and rough-hewn, seamed, carbuncled face, there look natural ugliness, small pox, incontinence, bankruptcy,—and burning fire of genius: like comet-fire glaring fuliginous through murkiest confusions? It is Gabriél Honore Riquetti de Mirabeau the world-compeller, man-ruling deputy of Aix? According to the Baroness De Staël, he steps proudly along, though looked at askance here, and shakes his black *chevelure*, or lion's mane, as if prophetic of great deeds."

VOICE AND SPEECH.—The voice, properly speaking, is a sound formed by means of expiration in the larynx, which is a most beautifully constructed organ, fixed upon the top of the windpipe, like a capital upon a column. It is composed of various cartilages, united in the from of a little box, and supplied with numerous muscles, that, moving altogether or separately, produce the variations of sound. The part of the larynx most concerned in producing the voice is the glottis, or narrow opening of the windpipe, having the epiglottis suspended over it like a valve. The air expired from the lungs strikes upon the glottis, and thus becomes sonorous. The change that the glottis undergoes in the modulation of the voice has been matter of much controversy. Aristotle and Galen compared the glottis to a wind instrument; Ferrein assimilated it to a chorded one. However, this latter hypothesis was objected to, on the principle that a chord, to vibrate, should not only be in a state of tension but dryness; characters which this organ does not possess, being constantly lubrified with mucus, and in a state of greater or lesser relaxation. Fulgentius considers the human voice to be composed of ten parts: the four first are the front teeth, so useful for the appulse of the tongue in forming sounds, without which a whistle would be produced instead of a voice; the fifth and sixth are the lips, which he compares to cymbals striking against each other; the seventh the tongue, which serves as a plectrum to articulate sounds; the eighth is the palate, the concavity of which forms the belly of the instrument; the ninth the throat, which performs the part of a flute; and the tenth the lungs, which supply the place of bellows. That every degree of action in the glottis is due to the muscles of the larynx is proved by the experiment of tying or dividing the recurrent nerves, when the voice is destroyed or weakened. Speech is a peculiar modification of the voice adjusted to the formation of the sounds of letters by the expiration of the air through the nostrils and mouth, and in a great measure by the assistance of the tongue applied and struck against the neighbouring parts, the palate and front teeth in particular, and by the diversified action, of the lips. (*Millingen's Curiosities of Medical Experience*,—a very amusing work, a second edition of which, we are happy to hear, may be expected in a day or two.

ELEPHANT SHOOTING.—Extract of a letter from Ceylon, dated 20th January, 1837, in the Wellesse District. "We had excellent sport, having *bagged* 106 elephants among four of us in three days, but I had a very narrow escape from shooting my friend G——. We had all followed three elephants into a thick bit of jungle, and came up with them at an opening of, perhaps, twenty feet square. G——and I went at the same bird, which after taking some shots from both of us, and one or two from our companions, got into the cover, but suddenly burst out again abreast upon G——, who was close behind it, and who, being unloaded, halted back, and stumbled over the trunk of a dead elephant, sufficiently within reach of the live one. In the mean time a Cooly had put a fresh gun into my hand, and, as I fired, G——, in rising from his stumble, brought the top of his cap on the line of sight. I saw the cap jerk and open, and the elephant drop at the same infant. The cap was of wicker-work, covered with blue nankeen, and in shape a hunting-cap, fitting close to the head; the ball had opened full four inches of it: his hair was not cut, but still it was a frightfully close shave."—*Literary Gazette.*

SUBMARINE FORESTS.—A submarine forest has lately been discovered near St. Brienne, at a time when the tide was remarkably low. This important discovery will furnish another proof, in addition to those previously existing, of the terrible cataclysms which formerly ravaged and changed the configuration of the northern coast of Brittany. The first of these events occurred in the month of November, in the year 700, after a dreadful tempest; a great part of the coasts of Armorica was swallowed up by the sea. Mount St. Michel was separated from the continent, and became an island; the bay of Cancale took the place of the ancient forest of Seissey, which was celebrated in the time of the Druids. Immense irruptions indented the coast of Brittany, and even that of Normandy. The disaster extended far beyond Morlaix, where the phenomenon of submarine forests is well known, especially since the curious researches of the Count de Fruglaye. There are still found in the road of Morlaix, at low-water, especially when the sea has been much agitated by storms, trunks of trees holding by their roots: others, even in the channel, lie heaped one upon another, more or less carbonised. M. de la Fruglaye has no doubt that this vast indenture, which is now the road, was formerly an immense forest, which some learned men believe to be that of Lexobia. M. de la Fruglaye, favoured by fortunate circumstances, had discovered precious remains of Druidical and Roman antiquities, for which he contends with the sea, though these monuments are many feet below its surface. In the month of September 1172, another terrible eruption of the sea caused further ravages, and submerged all the eastern part of the bishopric of St. Pol de Leon, and part of that of Trèquier.—*Ibid.*

AMUSING ANECDOTES OF GREEK JURISPRUDENCE.—A Mainote had just been cited before the Attorney-General, for killing a man in his province. The man frankly acknowledged the affair, and said, that his reason for the act was, that the deceased had killed one of his relations; that through the death of his relative, his clan had been reduced to thirtyfive; and that the clan of the deceased, a rival one, was thirty-six in number: he therefore killed the man in question, solely with the view of reducing the antagonist clan to the same number as his own! *

* He said that, in the year 1828, he was governor of Grabusa, a little fort upon an island adjoining Candia. He was, in fact, governor, judge, and everything else. The parents of a Greek girl came to him one day, and said, that their daughter had been taken by the Turks when she was an infant, and that within the last year they had contrived to get her back again (she was now sixteen.) The parents and her relatives stated, that the young lady, while among the Turks, had contracted the habit of wearing trowsers, like the Turkish ladies. This the Greeks very much disliked, and they had used every means they could think of to make her desist from wearing them; but to no effect; and they had determined to have recourse to his excellency's power to compel her to take them off. "I was so amused with the oddity of the demand," said Haine, "I burst out a laughing; but the parents, nevertheless, maintained the gravity of deportments." Haine then asked the young lady why she would not comply with the wishes of her parents, and the custom of her country. She replied, (woman like,) that she liked to wear trowsers, and she would not leave them off. Haine then had recourse to an expedient which he thought would rid him of the affair. He said to the parents, "You apply to me, then, to force your daughter to leave off her trowsers?" They replied, "Yes."—"I will agree," said he, "to make use of the power that I have; but I have no authority to depute that power to any one else; so I must pull off the young lady's trowsers myself!" The parents, the girl, and the bystanders burst out into a laugh, and the young lady left the court with her trowsers on.—*Albion.*

A desperate gang of thieves, of gentlemanly exterior, have lately been committing depredations on medical men in the metropolis. Last night one of them, who has been long looked out for by the police, was secured, and committed to the Old Bailey. A very respectable-looking man called on Dr. Conquest, of Finsbury-square, requesting him immediately to visit a gentleman who was said to have ruptured a blood-vessel, and on his leaving the house another and a very genteel-looking young man knocked and requested to see the Doctor, who, doubtless, had been watched going out. In a few minutes the last one who had called, and who was waiting, was detected leaving the house with a valuable desk and cloak by Mr. J. Conquest, jun., who secured him after a severe conflict, during which the villain seized the poker and aimed a desperate blow at his head, which most providentially missed him, but broke to pieces a barometer and the glass front of a bookcase. The thief was identified as having stolen several valuable articles from Dr. Dickson's a few days before.—*Times.*

The following brief account of depredations of a convict now in Newgate under sentence of death possesses some features for reflection and comment which will be interesting to the public:—John Massey is a native of Worcestershire, and was convicted at Worcester in 1829 of pigstealing; his sentence of transportation for 7 years expired about 18 months back, and since this period he has supported himself entirely by plunder. Upon the information of three intelligent officers of the metropolitan police, who had been successfully employed in the prosecution of this offender at the last Old Bailey sessions, it appears that Massey, since his return from transportation, has committed 24 burglaries in the vicinity of London, bordering upon, but beyond the limits of, the metropolitan police district, and that he has caused the greatest consternation and fear, particularly among the female branches of families residing in the neighbourhood of his felonious exploits. In 17 the above cases the parties came forward to prosecute, a the largest portion of the property they had lost, am ting to 239l, has been recovered by the activity meritorious officers. There are also eight other ca burglary in the same neigh od, and but little existis they were committe assey.—*Times, June 2*

AN AMERICAN'S DESCRIPTION OF A TEETOTALLER.—I once travelled through all the States of Maine with one them are chaps. He was as thin as a whippin post. skin looked like a blown bladder after some of the a leaked out, kinder wrinkled and rumpled like, and b as dim as a lamp that's livin on a short allowan He put me in mind of a pair of kitchen tongs thaft, and head, and no belly; real gander g critter, as holler as a bamboo walking cane, a yaller. He actilly looked as if he had been ruck at sea, and dragged through a gimlet h a lawyer. Thinks I, the Lord a massy on you hungry, half-starved looking critter, you 'em up alive as sure as the Lord made Moses. just the chap to strain at a knat and swallow a ca tank, shank, and flank, all at a gulp.—*Sam Stick.*

A FRENCHMAN WHO HAD BEEN IN LONDON.—Next to me (at a table d'hôte at Dieppe) there sat a Frenchman who had been in England, (says Dr. Weatherhead, in his amusing "Pedestrian Tour through France and Italy") and he amused us all by a story he told us of a leg of mutton. It seems, of all the good things he had eaten in England, none had pleased his palate so much as a leg of mutton done at the baker's, *environné*, as he expressed it, by a *chevaux de frise* of potatoes; and wishing to introduce so agreeable an acquaintance to his countrymen, he invited a few of them one day to partake of it. It happened, as bad luck would have it, to be on a Sunday; they had forgotten to send for it between church times: the baker was inexorable; what was to be done? To wait till service was over and eat it cold, was to spoil the promised feast; to keep it hot in the oven was worse—still further, his favourite dish would be done to a rag; so, rather than lose the leg of mutton, they all adjourned with great good humour to the bakehouse, and ate it there!

On Saturday Elizabeth Henshaw, wife of Joseph Henshaw, a plasterer, residing in Gibraltar-row, died from the effects of a gunshot wound which she had received in her knee. The particulars of the fatal event are as follow:—A female, named Alice Yates, who resides in Back Portland-street, was in the habit of washing for the deceased, Mrs. Henshaw. On the 27th of March last, as the latter was hanging out some clothes, the report of a pistol was heard near her. Alice Yates avers, that on looking in the direction from whence the sound came she perceived the smoke of a pistol. She did not immediately notice the circumstance, but presently she saw Mrs. Henshaw become very pale, and totter as she was removing a prop. Two women who stood near her caught her, or she would have fallen to the earth. The blood was at that moment gushing from her stocking. In the direction where Mrs. Yates had seen the smoke she saw standing a neighbour of the deceased, who held in her hand a pistol, which from its appearance had recently been fired. Mrs. Yates asked this person how she dared to shoot the woman. She looked very much agitated, and replied, "Oh, its only a little powder - that's all." A surgeon was called in to Mrs. Henshaw. Her wound became gradually worse, and on Saturday last she expired. The deceased and the woman who shot her were both in the same way of business, and it is stated that they did not live on good terms. She absconded immediately after Mrs. Henshaw's death had been made public.—*Liverpool Standard.*

The Post French steamer usually employed as a mail packet, arrived at Dover on Wednesday, expressly to convey the Premeir Aide-de-camp of Louis Phillipe with despatches, which are assumed to be letters of condolence to the Queen Dowager, and of congratulation to the Queen of England. The officer thus instructed is a son of the late Marshal Ney.—*Shipping Gazette*

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